

BENNAN, JOHN C.'s  
"PICTORIAL PRIMER"

DRAWER 13A

JOHN WILKES BOOTH

#1 2009 025 #3286



# The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

“Pictorial Primer,”  
by John C. Brennan

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



513 Main St.  
Laurel, Md. 20810  
July 24, 1979

Mr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.  
Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Dear Mr. Neely:

My friend and yours, Bert Sheldon, has sent me Louis Leonard Tucker's EYEWITNESS TO LINCOLN'S LAST HOURS clipped from the April 1979 Yankee Magazine.

When the newspaper accounts of "Gussie" Clark's April 16, 1865, letter appeared in late 1977, I wrote to the Massachusetts Historical Society, expressing grave doubts that Augustus Clark and William T. Clark could both have lived at the Petersen House in April 1865 without someone having chronicled Augustus's existence -- especially since they both had such breathtakingly similar experiences. "Gussie" actually was a much more important fellow than Willie, inasmuch as (a) he climbed up into the Presidential box and (b) helped carry Lincoln's limp form across the street. And Gussie carefully refrained from saying which room on which story of the House he was renting and also shied away from relating anything other than the well-known stereotyped details.

Can you think of any reason that Gussie would have sent a piece of blood-stained towel, identical to the one he mailed to his "Dear Uncle", to Governor John A. Andrews of Massachusetts -- on May 5, 1865? I can! He wanted to get into the act.

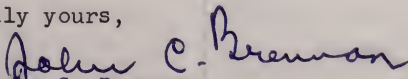
Now in December 1977 Bert Sheldon verified that there was an Augustus A. Clark living and working in Washington in the 1860s and 1870s. Here is the information he worked up from the D. C. City Directories:

1863	Augustus Clark, Messenger, City Hall Basement.
1864	" " Hospital Visitor, Mass. State Agency, 427 Penna Ave.
1865	Augustus A. Clark, Q.M. Dept. Clerk, 369 13th West.
1868	" " 558 14th St., West.
1870	Augustus Clark, Clerk, Internal Revenue 449 B St. between 13-14 Sts.
1871	" " " " " "
1874	" " Clerk, P.O., 225 F St., N.W.
1876	" " " " 2018 12th St.

I hardly need add before closing that Bert and I both think that Gussie was a first-class prevaricator and that both of his letters "smell."

All of this is simply for your files.

Cordially yours,

  
John C. Brennan



1018 Main St.  
Lafayette, La. 70501  
July 24, 1979

Mr. Mark W. Neely, Jr.  
Lincoln National Life Foundation  
1018 Main St.,  
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Mr. Neely:

My friend and yours, Bert Shelton, has sent me Louis  
Lester Jackson's MEMOIRS TO LINCOLN'S LAST HOURS clipped from the  
April 1979 Yankee Magazine.

When the newspaper account of "Gusie" Clark's April 10,  
1865, letter appeared in June 1977, I wrote to the Massachusetts His-  
torical Society, expressing grave doubts that Augustus Clark and William  
T. Clark could both have lived at the Petersen house in April 1865 without  
someone having chronicled Augustus's existence -- especially since they both  
had such presciently similar experiences. "Gusie" actually was  
much more important fellow than Willie, inasmuch as (a) he climbed up  
into the Presidential box and (b) helped carry Lincoln's limp form  
across the street. And Gusie certainly refrained from saving which  
room on which story of the House he was reading and also shied away from  
relating anything other than the well-known stereotyped details.

Can you think of any reason that Gusie would have sent  
a piece of blood-soaked towel, identical to the one he mailed to his  
"dear Uncle", to Governor John A. Andrews of Massachusetts -- on May 2,  
1865? I can! He waited to get into the act.

Now in December 1977 Bert Shelton verified that there was  
an Augustus A. Clark living and working in Washington in the 1850s and  
1870s. Here is the information he worked up from the D.C. City Direc-  
tory:

1803	Augustus Clark, Messenger, City Hall Basement.
1804	" " Hospital Mission, Mass. State Agency.
	127 Penna Ave.
1805	Augustus A. Clark, U.S. Dept. Clerk, 309 13th West.
1806	" " 558 14th St., West.
1870	Augustus Clark, Clerk, Internal Revenue.
	449 B St., between 13-14 Sts.
1871	" " " " " "
1872	" " " " " "
1873	" " " " " "
	Clark, F.O., 225 F St., N.W.
	2018 12th St.

I hardly need add before closing that Bert and I both  
think that Gusie was a first-class provocateur and that both of his  
letters "smell."

All of this is simply for your files.

Cordially yours,  
  
John C. Freeman

8-14-79

Mr. Neely:

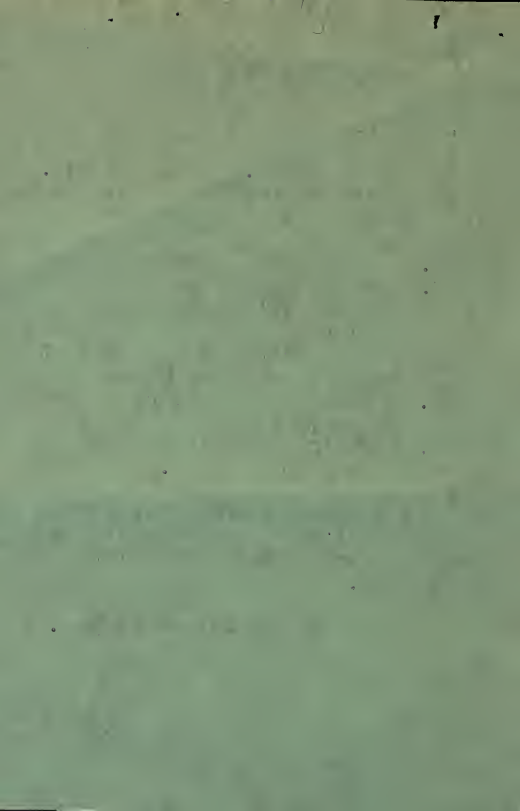
I wrote Mr. Tucker on Aug. 5 asking for confirmation (other than in Gustavus Clark's own words) that Gus

1. lived at the Petersen House
2. was helped up into the President's Box by Miss Harris
3. helped carry the President to the Petersen House
4. remained in "the room" all night, and
5. obtained a lock of the President's hair.

I also expressed the opinion that Gustavus Clark's "experiences" were nothing more than Walter Mitty fantasies.

No reply received as yet.

JeB





JOHN C. BRENNAN Telephone 498-1515  
513 MAIN STREET  
LAUREL, MARYLAND 20810 August 10, 1979

Dear Sir or Madam:

Consideration was given to publishing the appended Pictorial Primer in a more eye-appealing fashion, but the cost estimates were astronomical. Two hundred cheapie first-edition copies have been processed in the form transmitted, and if it ever eventuates that additional copies are needed they can be run off quickly and easily, with errors corrected and new material added.

Within just the past few days the baptismal entry, January 23, 1853, of John Wilkes and Joseph Adrian Booth has been checked out at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church in Catonsville, Md., and the astounding fact developed that John's godfather, a distinguished scholar named Henry Onderdonk, "Late President of the Maryland Agricultural College /now the U of Md./", was the author of a schoolbook history of Maryland and an available copy from the Fifth Revised Enlarged Edition discloses that the author chose to pass over the Lincoln assassination completely, without mentioning it, the victim, or his godchild, the assassin.

Then, recently, Jack R. Brown of Dayton, Ohio, a necrology and gravestone addict who has been working the field for the past 55 years, has made it known that Dr. John Frederick May, the doctor who removed the carbuncle from Booth's neck and afterwards identified the body because of the scar, lies under a camera-ready stone in Washington's Rock Creek Cemetery. Brother Brown also reveals that Theatre owner John T. Ford's dust is covered by a somewhat pretentious monument in Baltimore's Loudon Park Cemetery, just waiting to be filmed and published. Mike Kauffman's research has shown that Mike O'Laughlin's counsel, Walter Smith Cox, awaits judgment day in George Kackley's Oak Hill Cemetery (later on, Judge Walter Smith Cox sentenced assassin Guiteau to death for fatally shooting President Garfield on July 2, 1881).

A collateral relative of Confederate spy Thomas Nelson Conrad, the fellow who wrote two now-rare books detailing HIS plan to kidnap Lincoln, has made available some previously unseen cabinet portraits of the Conrad couple, Mrs. Conrad having been nee Ball and by her husband nicknamed Minie Ball.

Dan Toomey of nearby Ferndale, Md., the author of a historical booklet on Relay, Md., has come into ownership of a carte de visite of a subject who appears to be John Wilkes Booth and which has "Booth" written in pencil on the reverse side. This new-view of JWB, if it is indeed he, emanated from a Michigan studio.

Erick Davis reports he has seen the original pardon issued to Samuel Bland Arnold, with letters from Arnold to the sister who donated the item, in the archives at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore.

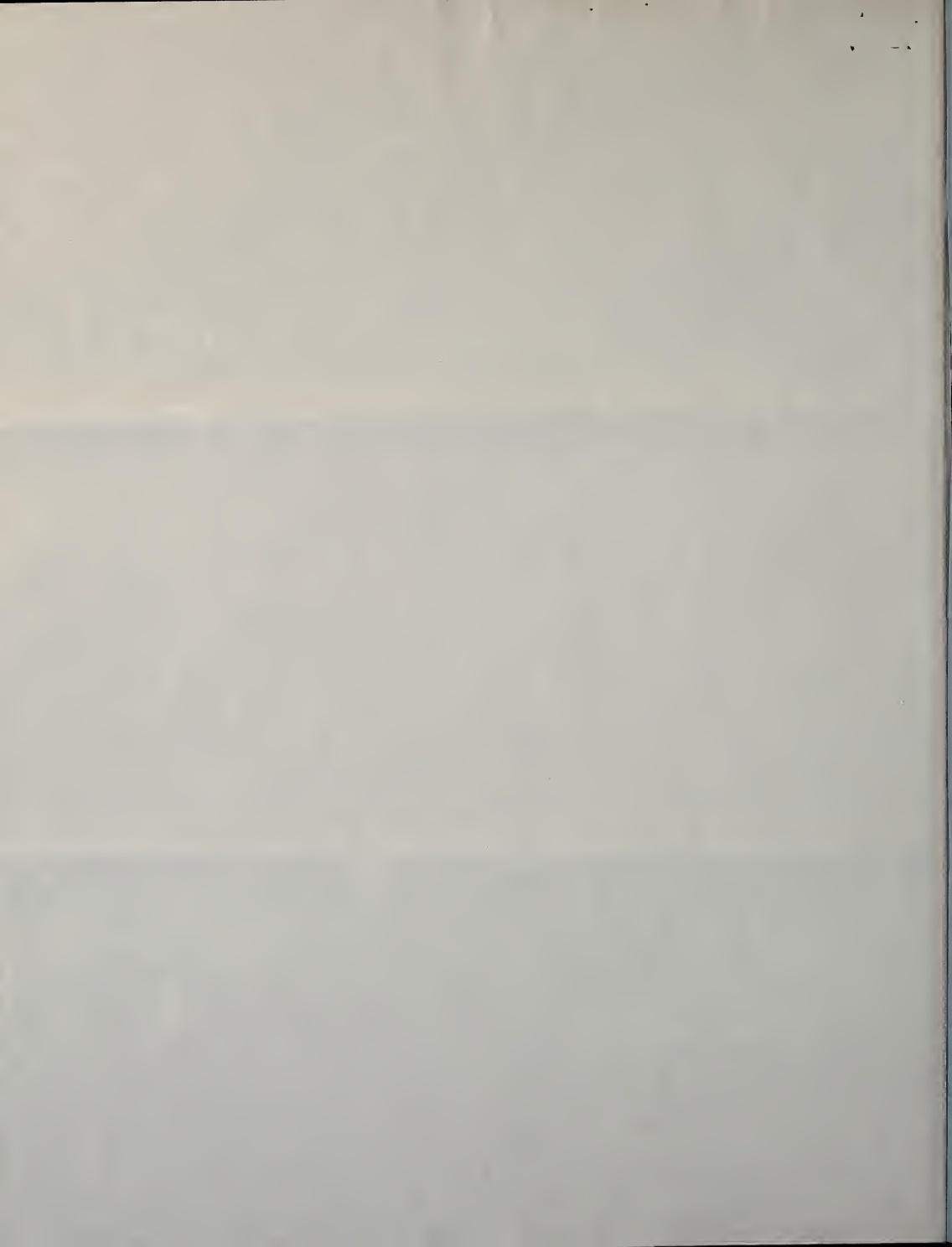
A telephone call just in from George Landon Kackley at Oak Hill Cemetery exults that George A. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of all the Washington arrangements for Lincoln's funeral, is there in Oak Hill without any above-ground indication of his presence.

All the foregoing information is furnished gratis; ~~but if you will remit \$3, plus postage cost of 50 cents for the enclosed souvenir~~, I shall yield up all monies over expenses to the Surratt Society -- which has already raised over half of the \$20,000 that a replacement kitchen alongside the dining room will cost. Be assured that this book-selling adventure is being watchfully, suspiciously, and apprehensively overseen by Mrs. Laurie M. Verge, the money-hungry President of the Clinton, Md., group.

Cordially yours,

Enclosure.

John Brennan



PICTORIAL PRIMER  
having to do with the  
ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
and with the assassin,  
John Wilkes Booth



To: Mark E. Neely, Jr.  
From: John C. Brennan  
message: Enjoy yourself!  
Date: Aug. 12, 1979

-- John C. Brennan --

(Area gravestone data of familiar names, and area road maps of familiar places, are attached as appendices.)

Processed by  
MINUTEMAN PRESS  
Laurel, Md.  
August 1979

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Louise Mudd AREHART

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Dennis CAMPBELL  
Joan L. CHACONAS  
Jeannine CLARKE

Erick F. DAVIS  
Frederick S. DeMARR  
Donald P. DOW  
Lt. and Mrs. James DROSKINIS

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Herb C. EMBREY  
Elaine ENTWISLE

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Gail B. GLICKSMAN  
Harold C. GOETTNER  
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Kellie and Richard J.S. GUTMAN  
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Valerie and John M. HANDY  
Constance HEAD  
Orva W. HEISSEN BUTTEL  
Kate HENDERSON  
Ben Graf HENNEKE  
Ruth Fox HUME

The Reverend Alfred ISACSSON

Constance YOUNG

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Eleanor WHITEHEAD  
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Wathen and George KACKLEY  
Michael W. KAUFFMAN  
The Reverend Robert L. KEESLER  
Diane and John KOKKONEN

Paul T. LANHAM  
Dr. John K. LATTIMER  
Joseph M. LAWLER  
Franklyn LENTHALL  
Shyrl LITTLETON  
Arthur F. LOUX

P.E. ("Pep") MARTIN  
Raymond A. MARTIN  
John D. MAYHEW  
John W. McGRAIN, JR.  
Maude B. MOTLEY  
Dr. Richard D. MUDD

Lorraine C. NORTON

Nate ORLOWEK  
Betty J. OWNSBEY

Leonard E. PADGETT  
Senator Charles H. PERCY

Colonel Julian A. RAYMOND  
(now deceased)  
David REUWER  
Floyd E. RISVOLD  
Theodore ROSCOE  
Mrs. Frank J. RUMMEL

Richard ("Dick") RUSSELL

Bert SHELTON  
Richard SLOAN

Fred TILP  
Daniel C. TOOMEY

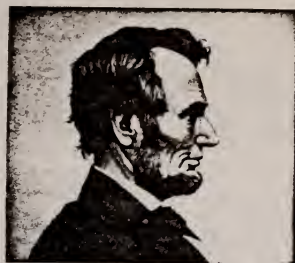
Laurie and Tony VERGE

constitute a listing of some of the people who, in one way or another,  
have made the task of compiling this booklet an altogether pleasant one.





James O. Hall (standing) introduces himself as the Surratt Society's tour guide at the beginning of one of the many all-day trips to which he has generously given of his time. He is a widely recognized authority on the Lincoln assassination -- having studied, lectured, and written about it for more than a quarter of a century -- and except for his open-ended research this brochure would hardly have been possible.



President Abraham Lincoln, just entering upon his second term of office, was the victim of Booth's cold-blooded, murderous deed. (From an engraving by Sartain that appeared in Osborn H. Oldroyd's 1901 book on the assassination. Other vintage photographs taken by Oldroyd in that year will be included on the pages that follow.)



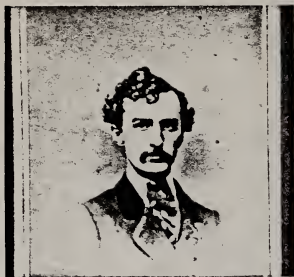
A post card of uncertain date shows how Ford's Theatre looked in bygone days.



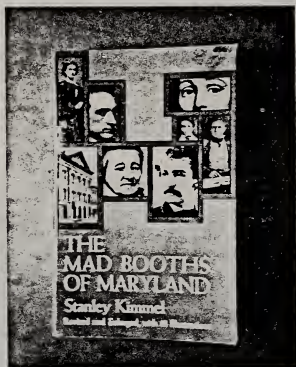
We are taking a long-shot chance in publishing this recently unearthed photo that was simply labeled "Booth." It may not be he, but it surely looks like him. (Courtesy of Arthur F. Loux.)



The apparel President Lincoln was wearing when shot is on permanent display in the Ford Theatre museum.

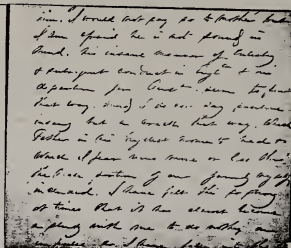


Booth is said to have been the handsomest actor of his time, possessed of a charm and personality that captivated both men and women. (Photograph made from carte de visite of Harold C. Goettner.)



The second word in the title of this quality paperback (copies still available at this writing) very likely provides the best explanation for Booth's assassination of President Lincoln.

2



An 1862 letter from one Booth brother to another indicates that their father, while not actually insane, had "a crack that way \* \* \* which I fear runs more or less thro' the male portion of our family, myself included." (Excerpt published with thanks to Jeannine Clarke and with permission of The Walter Hampden-Edwin Booth Theatre Collection and Library.)



The log house in which Booth was born near Bel Air, Maryland, on May 10, 1838. He was not quite 27 when he accomplished his "One Mad Act." (Permission to use photo obtained from Dover Publications, Inc.)



Booth's father, a famous tragedian, bought the log house in the early 1820s and moved it across several fields to the vicinity of this sweet-water spring. (Inexplicable things continue to happen at the old Booth place; notice the image here above the middle of the dalmatian's back.)

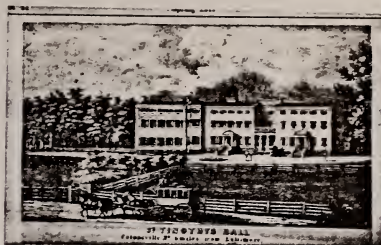




3



Then-and-now views of the Bel Air Academy, Booth's school from about age 8 to age 13.



When he was 14, Booth attended St. Timothy's Hall in Catonsville, Md., where he met Samuel Bland Arnold. Nothing remains of the building shown (which is published through the courtesy of the Baltimore County Historical Society).



In the late 1840s, Junius Brutus Booth had begun construction of "Tudor Hall" on the site of the old log cabin and a stone's throw from the free-running spring. "Tudor Hall" is now on the National Register of Historic Homes.



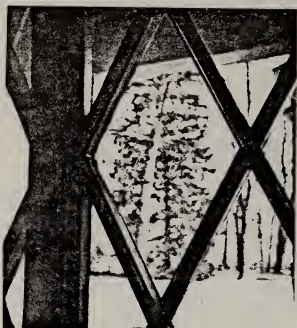
After his father's death in 1852, Booth's mother sent him to the Milton boys' boarding school near Cockeysville, Md. (The building still stands in 1979.)



In an entirely unrelated incident, one of the ladies living at "Tudor Hall" on the day President McKinley was assassinated, Sept. 6, 1901, fell down the main staircase and broke her nose.



The Booth log house shown on the preceding page, in a new location miles away from its place of origin, continues in use as the nucleus of a family home. This picture was taken while extensive renovations were underway in 1977.



Booth's initials, J.W.B., have been scratched onto one of the diamond-shaped panes at "Tudor Hall" (which is a private home not open to the public).



These surviving mementoes, a blue-bordered china platter and circa 1838 forks bearing Junius Brutus Booth's initials, were once in use in the Booth household at Bel Air.



Because there is room for it here, a likeness of the tragedy-filled face of Mrs. Mary Ann Booth, the mother of the assassin, is reproduced with the permission of the Edwin Booth Theatre Collection and Library. The old soul died in 1885 at the age of 83.

4

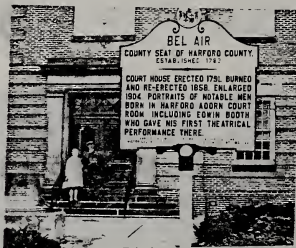


In 1906 the famous Kirk silversmiths in Baltimore hammered a likeness of "Tudor Hall" into a piece of the silver service to be used aboard the coal-burning cruiser Maryland. Some 200 other State historical scenes were likewise embossed into the silver service.



POSTMASTER

A colorful W.P.A. mural in the Post Office at Bel Air memorializes Edwin Booth's theatrical debut on an improvised stage in the court house there. John Wilkes's famous actor brother Edwin has his name enshrined in the Hall of Fame in New York; if there were a Hall of Ill Fame, John's name would head the list of candidates nominated for inclusion.



As stated on the historical marker at the Bel Air Court House, Edwin Booth made his theatrical debut in the predecessor structure. (On the steps here are Dr. and Mrs. Richard D. Mudd, this Dr. Mudd being the grandson of the one who rendered first-aid treatment to the injured left leg of John Wilkes Booth.)



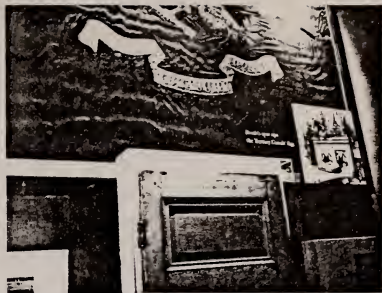


En route to Ford's, the Lincolns' carriage stopped at 712 Jackson Place near the White House (center building in photo) to pick up one or both of their theatre guests, Miss Harris and Major Rathbone. The parents of this engaged couple, both widowed, had married each other, thus making their children have a step-brother--step-sister relationship.



About twelve feet above the stage in Ford's Theatre (restored in 1968) is the Presidential box. The framed engraving of George Washington is the original that was knocked off center and which shows a chip resulting from contact with Booth's boot.

5



Had it not been for this Treasury Guards' flag, in which Booth caught his spur while leaping from Lincoln's box to the stage, Booth would not have injured his leg and might have succeeded in escaping to a foreign country.



At Ford's Theatre, in a protective case that spotlights its gruesomeness, is the tiny derringer that fired the shot whose reverberations continue to this very day.



Before he squeezed the trigger, Booth probably peered through the peephole in this door to assure himself that he would be able to kill the President without interference and by surprise.



A drawing by an unidentified artist in a 1939 brochure titled "Wings" captured both the action and the horror associated with Booth's insane deed.

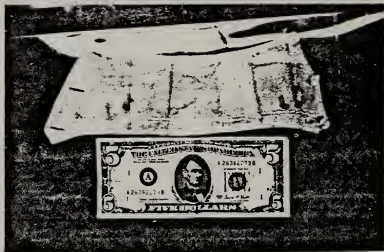
6



The nick made by Booth's spur in the picture frame now restored to its original position outside the Presidential box can be quickly spotted by anyone entering the orchestra (1st floor) section of Ford's Theatre.



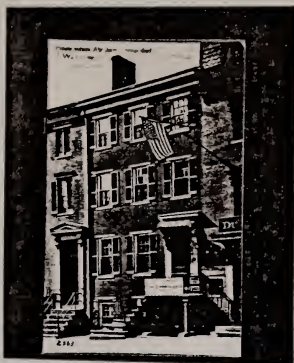
Miss Laura Keane, a versatile, experienced, and resourceful actress-manager was starring in the play Lincoln was watching when the fatal bullet was fired.



The documentation accompanying this cuff from the costume Laura Keane was wearing when Lincoln was shot recites that: "They called for water in the box and she rushed up with some water from her dressing room off the stage and held his head, and these drops or smears of blood were from the wound in his head." (The \$5 bill shows comparative size of the cuff. Photograph courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.)



The 1804 Lutz House in which the Lincoln-connected Laura Keane lived as Mrs. John S. Lutz is marked with a historical plaque memorializing an earlier Lutz' connection with George Washington at Valley Forge. The House is on Wisconsin Ave. a few doors north of M Street in Georgetown, D.C.



An old post card shows how the Petersen House, in which Lincoln died, looked many years ago. The Petersen House is across the street from Ford's Theatre.



At the Petersen House, in a plastic case resting on a replica of the bed in which Lincoln died, is an original blood-stained pillow.



An exhibit in the Ford Theatre Museum shows weaponry and paraphernalia belonging to or associated with some nine people who allegedly conspired with Booth to murder Lincoln. At the bottom of the case are Dr. Mudd's medical kit, Spangler's coil of rope, and Paine's pickax lying parallel with the pickax handle.

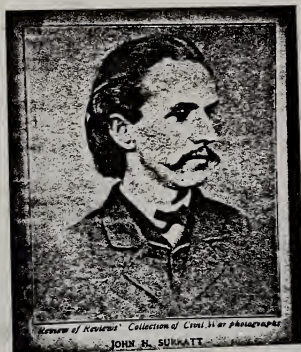


One wishing to retrace Booth's escape route from Washington should detour via 604 H St., N.W., a few blocks from Ford's Theatre, to see Mrs. Surratt's boarding house (the view shown is dated 1922). Booth visited here frequently, according to testimony introduced at the trial of the alleged conspirators in Lincoln's murder, even on the afternoon of the assassination. President Andrew Johnson expressed the opinion that this was the place where the egg (of the assassination plot) was hatched.





A present-day view of Mrs. Surratt's boarding house (the white building slightly right of center) shows duplicate street identification markers on the lamp posts. The reason is that in this area live many of Washington's Chinese residents.



The youngest of Mrs. Surratt's three children was John Harrison Surratt, Jr., who was 23 in 1865.



Mrs. Mary E. Surratt was about 42 in 1865. Her executioner stated she was "rather good-looking, well-dressed, and of attractive figure."



In April 1979 this long-lost (and somewhat ungrammatical) historical marker that identifies the Surratt House at Clinton, Md., was located and retrieved in Illinois through the good offices of Senator Charles H. Percy of that State.



The Surratt House or Tavern, 13 miles south of Washington, D.C., looks the same now as it did when it was built in 1852.





The wide-open front door of the Surratt House at Clinton, Md., bids today's visitors the same welcome it bade stagecoach travelers in the 1850s and early 1860s. One recent tourist was overheard saying the house as now furnished gives the impression Mrs. Surratt might have just stepped across the street to visit a neighbor.



Mrs. Laurie M. Verge, later to be president of the Surratt Society (a nationwide organization that in 1979 has about 400 members), poses in her docent's or guide's attire on the day the tavern was formally reopened.



The three gentlemen in the center are Surratt descendants. They cut the ribbon that symbolically reopened the house and tavern on May 1, 1976.



Among the relics displayed in the museum room of the Surratt House is a nightshirt worn by David E. Herold, one of the alleged conspirators, when he was visiting a relative at the nearby village of "T.E." early in 1865.



After their midnight stop at the Surratt tavern on April 14, 1865, Booth and Herold may have proceeded to Dr. Mudd's house via a tiny place called "Horsehead" because of an inn that bore the strange name. Circa 1920 photos of the inn and its mailbox are here reproduced courtesy of the Surratt House archives.



This 1901 picture taken by Oldroyd of Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd's home is the earliest one known to exist. Whether Booth and Herold arrived here via Horsehead Tavern or St. Peter's Church isn't of vital importance.

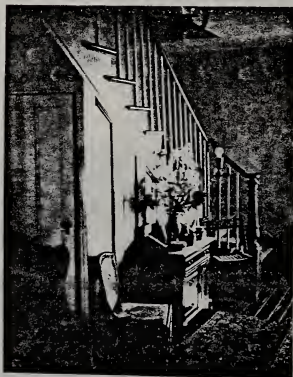


This is the Mudd House before the recently begun restoration got under way.

10

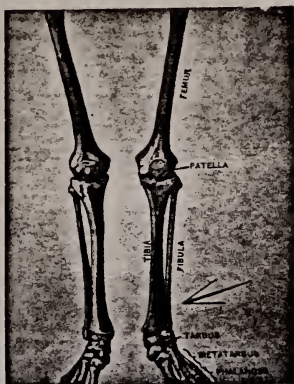


According to legend, Booth slept in the second floor front bedroom of the Horsehead Tavern when reconncitering his escape route itinerary for his original plot to kidnap President Lincoln. Well-laid plans had been made to abduct the President long before Booth decided to murder him.



Booth hobbled up Dr. Mudd's staircase eight hours after shooting President Lincoln to have a splint placed on his left ankle in the front, second-story bedroom.





Dr. Mudd's examination of Booth's left leg disclosed a straight fracture of the small bone about two inches above the ankle, an injury that Dr. Mudd did not regard as a "peculiarly painful or dangerous wound."



Proceeding southward from Dr. Mudd's house, people tracing Booth's escape route should certainly pause at St. Mary's Catholic Church -- in front of which Dr. Mudd was introduced to Booth in the fall of 1864. The more primitive view of the church is dated 1901; the other shows the edifice as it now looks -- after a disastrous 1963 fire (Dr. Mudd's gravestone is the leftmost oblong one.)



BRYANTOWN HOTEL

Booth made this his stopping place upon several occasions, and a number of citizens of the community who were suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy were confined here for a while.



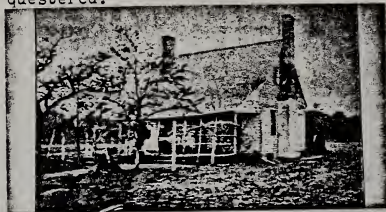
After leaving Dr. Mudd's on a Saturday afternoon, Booth and Herold stayed off the main roads and avoided passing too close to the Bryantown or Montgomery hotel or tavern, here shown in 1901 and 1978 photographs.



The two escapees knew that they were among friends when they arrived at "Rich Hill", Col. Cox' home at Bel Alton, Md. The upper picture is "Rich Hill" before its restoration in 1976, and the lower view is of the house in its present form.

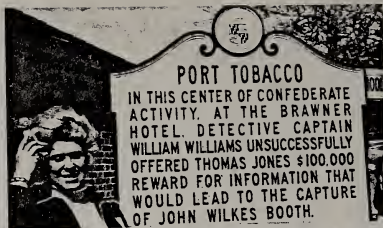


Col. Cox' foster-brother, Thomas A. Jones, in 1893 wrote a book in which he said that in April 1865 he had hidden Booth and Herold in a thicket at Bel Alton not far from where the "Collis" house was subsequently built, and he illustrated the Collis house with a woodcut. The quick eye of James O. Hall picked up the identical lines of a present-day residence at Bel Alton with those of the woodcut, and so we now know about where Booth and Herold were sequestered.



Thomas A. Jones, who risked his life to save the lives of Booth and Herold, lived near the Potomac River at "Huckleberry" in the vicinity of "Rich Hill." The ancient dwelling has now been photographically restored by the Jesuits who own the property.

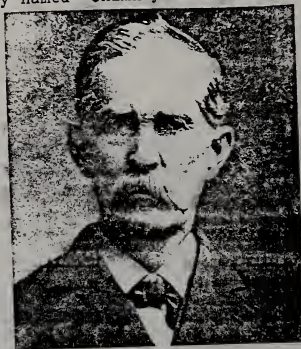
12



Standing beside the self-explanatory historical marker is Mrs. Joan L. Chaconas, the present-day Vice President of the Surratt Society and a highly competent historian on the Assassination and the John Wilkes Booth Escape Route.



One of the four people hanged for complicity in the Lincoln assassination was a carriage painter known as "Port Tobacco" Atzerodt. With his brother he is said to have had a workshop at Port Tobacco, Md., behind the very appropriately named "Chimney House."



Thomas A. Jones, a loyal and incorruptible man, was the Chief Signal Officer for the Confederacy in the State of Maryland.





Beneath these palisades overlooking the Potomac River is the spot where Jones furnished the fugitives a flat-bottom 12-foot-long boat and bade them goodbye as they headed out for Virginia in the inky darkness.



At "Cleydael," the summer home of the wealthy and aristocratic Dr. Richard Stuart, Booth was refused medical attention and shelter. Testimony confirming Dr. Stuart's inhospitality probably saved him from punishment similar to that accorded Dr. Mudd.



Having crossed the Rappahannock River at Port Conway, Virginia, in the company of three Confederate soldiers, the assassin and his accomplice briefly visited the still-standing home of the Misses Peyton in Port Royal, Virginia.

13

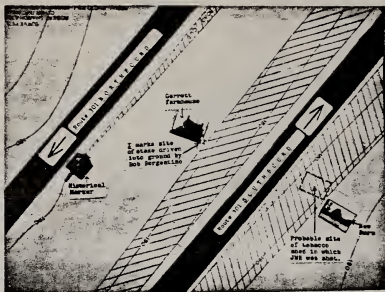


HOME OF MRS. QUESENBERRY

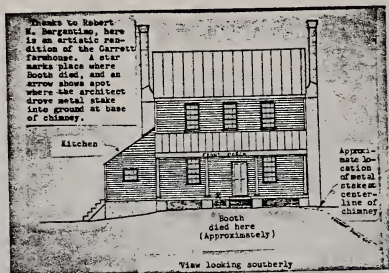
At long last the two outlaws succeeded in reaching the Virginia side of the Potomac River, where they sought and obtained aid from Mrs. Elizabeth Quesenberry (Q-sen-berry). Her home as seen by Oldroyd's kodak in 1902 appears above, and then, as captured by another camera about eight decades later, it is shown below. Except for the keen discernment of brothers Pep and Ray Martin we would never have known that the little cabin is now the left downstairs room of a greatly enlarged structure.



Posing as an injured Confederate soldier named Boyd, Booth was accorded traditional area hospitality by a family named Garrett a few miles south of Port Royal. The Garrett farmhouse, here shown, finally fell apart in 1937 -- a victim, some say, of souvenir hunters. No trace of the house remains today.



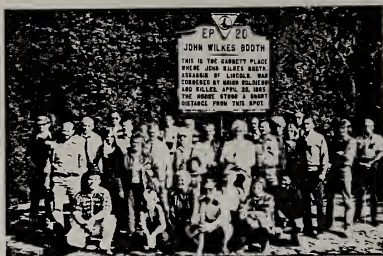
This drawing by surveyor Robt. N. Bergantino of Butte, Mont., pinpoints the location of the farmhouse on whose front porch Booth expired in the early morning of April 26, 1865. (The probable site of the flaming tobacco shed in which Booth was fatally wounded is also indicated.)



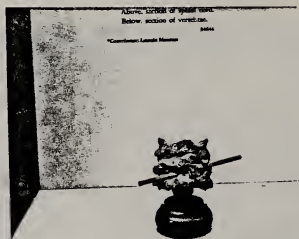
Another Bergantino schematic furnishes a close-up rendition of the Garrett farmhouse with additional statistics.



An eccentric Union cavalryman named Boston Corbett asserted that he shot Booth; but Booth may have killed himself -- inasmuch as he had boasted he would never be taken alive.



If there is still daylight when a conducted tour reaches the end of the trail at the Garrett farm, a group photo showing the historical marker is taken "for the record."



Spools from Booth's spine, removed at the autopsy held in Washington, form an exhibit at the Armed Forces Medical Museum on the grounds of Walter Reed Hospital. The downward course of the fatal bullet is indicated by a medical probe.



A black curl from Booth's forehead that the attending physician cut off and gave to Miss Lucinda K.B. Holloway, a relative of the Garretts who was with Booth at the end, remains in the possession of the present-day members of her family. (Photograph by James O. Hall.)

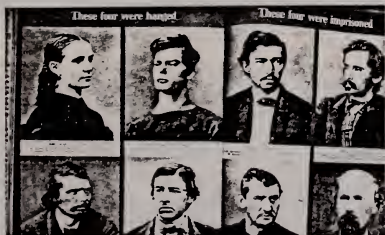




Booth's "diary," on permanent display at Ford's Theatre, in 1865 was an obsolete memorandum booklet from which Booth may have occasionally torn pages for use as note paper for over a year before his death. It is of little or no help in explaining his motives or in identifying those who conspired with him.

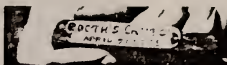


The military commission that tried the alleged conspirators met on the third floor of this building, now used as quarters for military personnel at Fort McNair in Southwest Washington. Close by are the tennis courts where once stood a scaffold that claimed four victims on Friday, July 7, 1865.

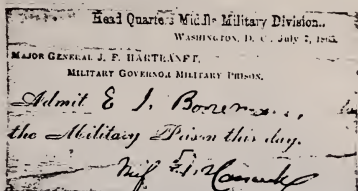


An early edition of one of the best presentations of Lincoln's life and death portrayed 22-year-old Anna Surratt as being her own 42-year-old mother. Modern-day amateur sleuths are gradually bringing into focus some of the closed-door confusions that have baffled diligent and competent professional researchers.

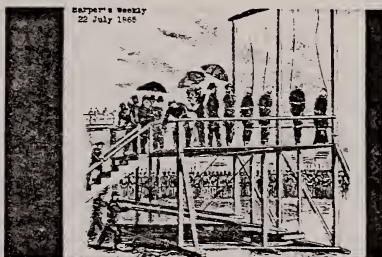
15



Miss Maude E. Motley of Bowling Green, Virginia, owns a small piece of wood bearing a silver plate that identifies it as a segment of "Booth's Crutch." April 26th, 1865."



Tickets of admission were specially printed to admit spectators to the hanging of the four convicted prisoners on July 7, 1865.



This 1865 drawing graphically depicts how Mrs. Surratt, and Paine, Herold, and Atzerodt were executed on the grounds of the present-day Fort Lesley J. McNair.

## CHAPTER XVI

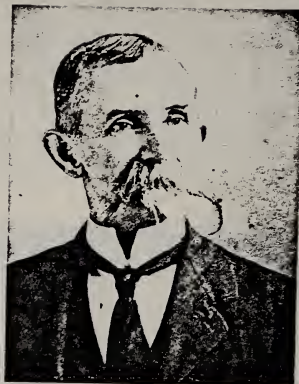
### PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SUICIDE OF DAVID E. GEORGE

"Enid Wave: Enid, Oklahoma Territory, January 17th, 1903.—(Special).—David E. George, a wealthy resident of the Territory, who committed suicide here, announced himself on his deathbed to be John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. He stated that he had successfully eluded the officers after shooting Lincoln and since had remained incognito. His statement caused a sensation, and an investigation was made. Surgeons at

Over the years, the story has been told and retold that Booth did not die at the Garrett farm. The most talked-about and written about latter-day John Wilkes Booth was and is a David E. George of Enid, Oklahoma.



George's body was carefully embalmed after he committed suicide in 1903, and here are two views of the straight-legged mummy. The dead man either never knew, or else forgot, that for an obvious reason John Wilkes Booth's boyhood name was "Billy Bowlegs." (The unclothed mummy is copied, with permission, from a Dover publication called "Hoaxes.")



John H. Surratt's Rockville, Md., 1870 lecture revealed some details of the attempt to kidnap President Lincoln; and Samuel Bland Arnold's 1902 serialized memoirs furnished additional information. But both men, shown here in their later years, became recluses and refused interviews -- thereby leaving many questions unanswered forever.

## APPENDIX

Cemeteries and Gravestones

Photographs and articles about graveyards and tombstones are repugnant to the squeamish, but to history buffs and researchers, necrologic records oftentimes fill in biographical gaps and permit the ascertainment of dates not elsewhere obtainable.

The collection of pictures that follow all have some relevancy to people and events named or depicted in the preceding section of this booklet. Thus this second section of the booklet is a kind of posthumous postscript to the first section.





Mount Olivet Cemetery, Wash., D.C.

Immediately after her execution on July 7, 1865, Mrs. Surratt was buried at the foot of the scaffold in the area of the tennis courts near the Officers' Club at Fort McNair. Her body was turned over to her family in 1869, at which time she was reburied at Mount Olivet.

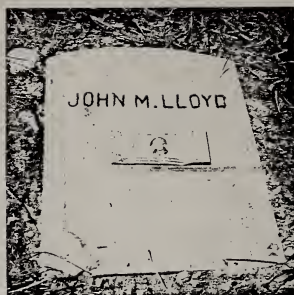
In 1968 a new gravestone replaced the old one -- on which the faint and poignant "Mrs. Surratt" was still showing.

Elizabeth Susanna ("Anna") (1843-1904) and Dr. Wm. P. Tonry whom she married in 1869 and who died in 1905 are also buried here, as is Isaac Douglas (1841-1907).

The only gravemarker, other than Mrs. Surratt's, is that of "William S. Tonry, 1870-1944."



Mrs. Surratt's headstone looked like this in 1965, before the top part was broken off right below her name -- probably by a lawn mower.



Mount Olivet Cemetery

John Minchin Lloyd, the tavernkeeper at Surrattsville whose testimony was so damaging to Mrs. Surratt's case, was buried in 1892 a short distance from the unfortunate woman. (The paper bill gives a comparative idea of the size of the gravemarker.)



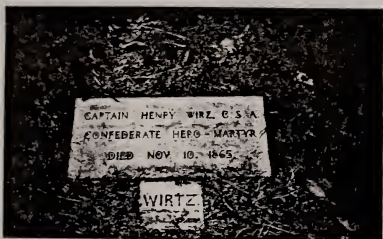
Mount Olivet Cemetery

Father Jacob A. Walter (1827-1894) who accompanied Mrs. Surratt to the scaffold and who steadfastly maintained she was innocent of the charges brought against her lies under this substantial monument.



#### Mount Olivet Cemetery

Thomas H. Harbin, once the postmaster at Bryantown, Md., was an ardent secessionist. His sister was Mrs. Thomas A. Jones and thus he was the brother-in-law of another notable Confederate activist.



#### Mount Olivet Cemetery

Capt. Henry Wirz, the Commandant of Andersonville Prison, was hanged at Old Capitol Prison (the site of the present Supreme Court Building) on Nov. 10, 1865. The small square marker showing the misspelled name has now disappeared from Wirz' grave.



#### Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

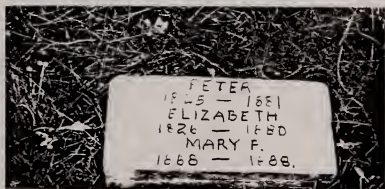
When President Andrew Johnson released David Edgar Herold's body to the Herold family in 1869, it was brought from the Old Arsenal Prison (Ft. McNair) and reburied at a private service. Davy is reputedly lying under one of the two darker stones at the right, which mark the graves of two of his seven sisters, but his name is nowhere to be seen. The lighter stones at the left memorialize Davy's father (1803-1861) and his mother (1810-1883).

19



#### Congressional Cemetery

Emerick W. Hansell, a State Department messenger, for no known reason was severely slashed by "The Assassin Payne" incident to Payne's attempt to kill Secretary of State Seward. Payne's ferocious assaults at Seward's home were timed to coincide with Booth's more successful attempt on the life of President Lincoln.



#### Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Peter Taltavul (1825-1881) ran the Star Saloon next door to Ford's Theatre. He testified that he served Booth a drink about ten minutes before the fatal shot was fired.

(The weatherized lettering has been penciled over.)



#### Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

Col. William F. Wood (1820-1903), superintendent of Old Capitol Prison where Mrs. Surratt was initially confined, believed her innocent of the charges leveled against her.





Congressional Cemetery

Henry P. Cattell (1838-1915), an embalmer in the employ of Brown and Alexander, prepared Lincoln's body for the trip back to Springfield.



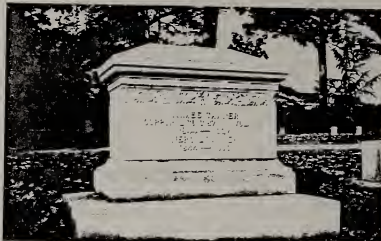
Congressional Cemetery

Count Adam de Gurowski (1805-1866), a State Department translator who scowled and growled but never harmed anyone physically, is said to have been the only man Lincoln feared might attack him.



Arlington, Va., National Cemetery

Capt. Edward P. Doherty's epitaph recites that he commanded the cavalry detachment that "captured President Lincoln's assassin," without mentioning John Wilkes Booth's name.



Arlington, Va., National Cemetery

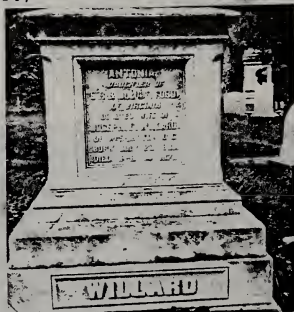
Corp. James Tanner, whose legs had been amputated in the field because of combat injuries and who was living next door to the Petersen House, took down in shorthand (then called phonography) the testimony given before Stanton while Lincoln lay dying in the next room.



Arlington, Va., National Cemetery

Inconspicuous is the gravemarker of Abraham Lincoln II, the President's grandson, who died in 1890 at age 16 in London. Nicknamed "Jack," the young man was first buried in Springfield, Illinois, before being placed here near the body of his father, Robert Todd Lincoln, in 1930.

(Thanks are extended to Mike Kauffman for calling attention to this minuscule marker.)



Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown

Antonia Ford (1838-1871) was a beautiful Confederate spy from Fairfax, Va., who served a prison term in the Old Capitol before marrying Unionist Major Joseph Willard of the hotel family.

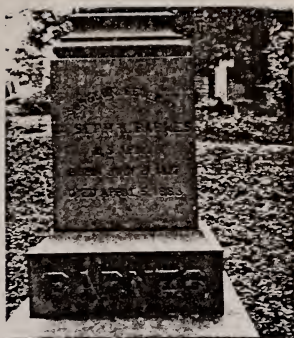




Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown

Bettie Duval Webb, as the "young and beautiful courier" Betty Duvall, assisted Rebel Rose O'Neal Greenhow in her espionage efforts on behalf of the Confederacy.

21



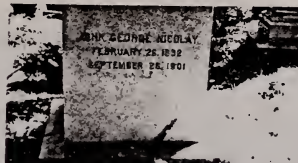
Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown

Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes (1817-1883) was rendering first aid at the home of Secretary of State Seward when his presence was demanded at the bedside of the dying President Lincoln. He witnessed the autopsies of both Lincoln and Booth.



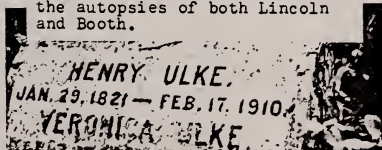
Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

Blunt, solid, and imposing is the massive monument covering the dust of Edwin McMasters Stanton (1814-1869), Lincoln's Secretary of War.



Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown

John George Nicolay (1832-1901) was Lincoln's private secretary and biographer.



Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

Henry Ulke (1821-1910), a talented artist and portrait painter, was a boarder at the Petersen House the night the fatally wounded President was brought there.



Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

The Carroll vault, in a remote section of Oak Hill, held the remains of "Little Willie" Lincoln from his death in 1862 until they were placed aboard the railroad car at the foot of his assassinated father on April 21, 1865. There are undocumented stories of visits Lincoln made to the vault to look upon the face of his beloved child.

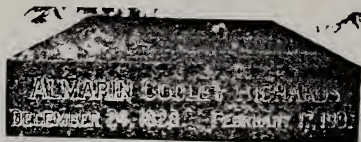


Rock Creek Cemetery, Wash., D.C.  
Osborn Hamilton Ingham Oldroyd (1842-1930) bore a name whose first letters formed an acronym designating his native State. With his kodak he walked the entire Booth escape route in 1901, taking Brady-like photographs -- samples of which appear in this booklet.



Alexandria (Va.) National Cemetery  
(Coincidentally, this cemetery is located at one end of WILKES Street.)

The bronze plaque in the very center of the roughhewn monument lists the names of four civilians "who lost their lives Apr. 24, 1865, while in pursuit of Booth the assassin of our beloved President Abraham Lincoln." The decedents were among the many drowned when the "Black Diamond" collided with the "Massachusetts" in the Potomac River.



Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C.  
Almarin Cooley Richards (1828-1907) was Superintendent of Washington's Metropolitan Police force. He was at Ford's, seated in the center of the dress circle when the fatal shot was fired, and was afterwards active in investigating the tragedy.



Prospect Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

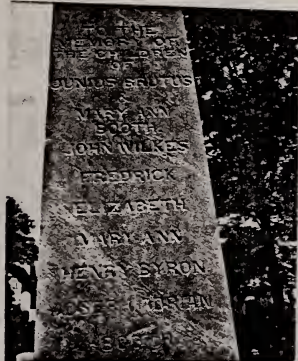
William Petersen, the tailor in whose house Lincoln expired, died in June 1871. His widow died later the same year.



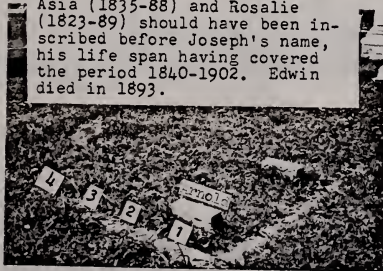


Green Mount Cemetery, Balto. Md.

John Wilkes's grave is at the rear of the massive obelisk erected by Edwin. The graves of John's grandfather Richard, his parents, his two sisters, and brother Joseph and Joseph's wife and baby Edwin, all have sculptured markers. Edwin is buried in Cambridge, and Junius Jr. in Manchester, Massachusetts.



John Wilkes's name (facing his grave) tops the list of Booth children. The names of Asia (1835-88) and Rosalie (1823-89) should have been inscribed before Joseph's name, his life span having covered the period 1840-1902. Edwin died in 1893.



Green Mount Cemetery, Balto. Md.

Samuel Bland Arnold, another school-mate of Booth, and a fellow-prisoner of O'Laughlin and Dr. Mudd in the Dry Tortugas, lies several spaces to the left of a small marker reading "Arnold." He died at age 72 in 1906, four years after newspapers' publication of his memoirs.

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Green Mount Cemetery, Balto. Md.

Michael O'Laughlin, a childhood friend of the Booth children and an alleged conspirator in the Lincoln assassination, died in prison at Fort Jefferson in 1867. The family used an "e" in the final syllable of their surname.



Green Mount Cemetery, Balto. Md.

Booth's body lay in this John H. Weaver receiving vault for about five months prior to its final burial in the Booth lot on June 26, 1869.



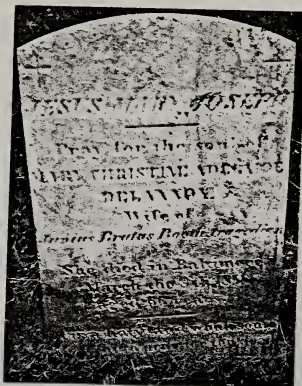
Green Mount Cemetery, Balto. Md.

U. S. Senator Reverdy Johnson (1796-1876), original counsel for Mrs. Surratt, is buried in front of the cruciform monument.



New Cathedral Cemetery,  
Baltimore, Maryland

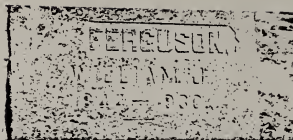
The lot of the family of John Harrison Surratt, Jr., boasts one modest stone in the form of a cross bearing the single word "Surratt." He died in 1916.



New Cathedral Cemetery

Junius Brutus Booth, John Wilkes's father, did not marry Mary Ann Holmes, his mother, until Mary Christine Adelaide Delannoy divorced Junius in 1851-when John was 13.

Adelaide died at 66 in 1858 7 years after the divorce, but her epitaph still identified her as "Wife of Junius Brutus Booth, tragedian." Passersby are asked to pray for her soul, being reminded that "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead."



Western Cemetery, Balto, Md.

William J. Ferguson (1844-1930) was a teen-age substitute performer on the stage of Ford's Theatre the night Lincoln was shot. He is the author of a book titled "I Saw Booth Shoot Lincoln."



St. Mary's Church Cemetery,  
Bryantown, Md.

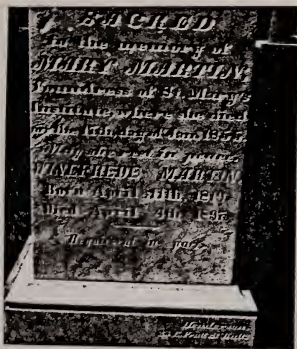
The upright conventional stone originally placed on Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd's grave (which is being carefully preserved by his descendants) gave his age at death in 1883 as 48, but the statistics on the modern replacement monument show that he was 49. His widow Sarah Dyer Mudd died in 1911.



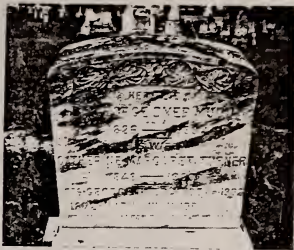
St. Mary's Cemetery, Bryantown

Dr. William Queen's grave stone is discolored to the point of illegibility. He died in 1866 at 76, and it was his son-in-law, John C. Thompson, who introduced Dr. Mudd to Booth in front of St. Mary's Church.

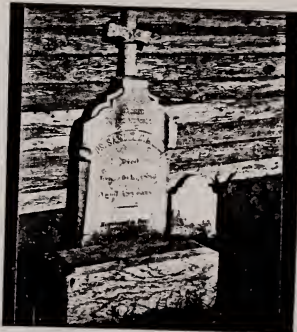




St. Mary's Cemetery, Bryantown  
When Anna Surratt was attending St. Mary's Institute at Bryantown, one of her teachers was Miss Winefrede Martin. The artistic monuments of the Martins are worthy of inclusion here, along with the vital statistics on Winefrede.



St. Mary's Cemetery, Bryantown  
Dr. George Lyer Mudd (1826-1899) was Dr. Samuel Mudd's 2nd cousin and mentor who, at his relative's request told the Federal authorities that two suspicious persons had visited Dr. Sam's home before daybreak on April 15, 1865, one of whom had an injured leg which Dr. Sam "bandaged." Dr. George was 39 in 1865; Dr. Sam 31.



La Plata, Maryland  
The original gravestone of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd is being held safe against vandalism by one of his grandchildren, Mrs. Louise Mudd Arehart.



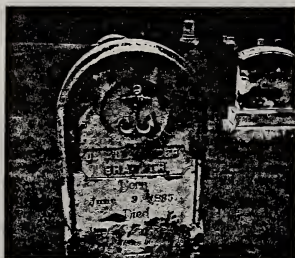
St. Ignatius Churchyard, Chapel Point, Maryland  
Father Bernardin Wiget is one of the two priests who accompanied Mrs. Surratt to the scaffold. He died in 1883 at age 62 without leaving any memoirs, so far as is known.





Mt. Rest Cemetery, La Plata, Md.

Col. Samuel Cox (1819-1880) of "Rich Hill", with the cooperation of his foster brother Thomas A. Jones, protected Booth and Herold for about a week after the assassination.



Mt. Rest Cemetery, La Plata, Md.

J. Alexander Brawner (1835-1886) ran the hotel at Port Tobacco. He testified for the defense in favor of "Port Tobacco" (George A.) Atzerodt at the trial.



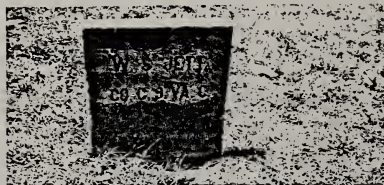
Mt. Rest Cemetery, La Plata, Md.

Frederick Stone (1820-1899) defended Davy Herold at the trial of the alleged conspirators. He was also one of Dr. Mudd's lawyers.



Greenlawn Cemetery, Bowling Green, Virginia

Miss Lucinda K. B. Holloway (1831-1909), a relative of the Garretts, was at the farm when Booth arrived there; and she ministered to him in his final hours. Her detailed holographic account of "the close of the eventful career of John Wilkes Booth" would seem to make any claim that Booth did not die in her presence at the farm on April 26, 1865, rather ridiculous.



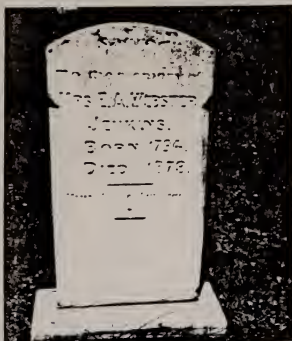
Confederate Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va.

Private Willie S. Jett, an 18-year-old stripling, was forced to reveal to Union calvarymen who took him into custody at Bowling Green, Va., that Booth was at the Garrett farm.



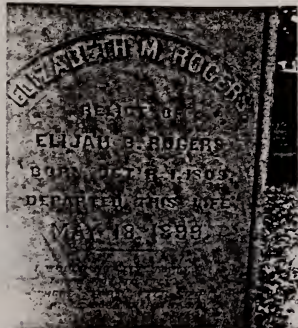
Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York

Laura Keene was the star of the play Lincoln was watching when he was shot. She carefully safeguarded her personal life, and it took a long, long time to locate her burial site. She died in 1873 but her age at death is not known.



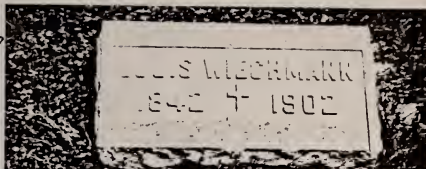
St. Ignatius Catholic Churchyard,  
Oxon Hill, Maryland

Thanks to information supplied by James O. Hall, this attractive century-old gravestone of Mrs. E. A. Webster Jenkins (1794-1878), Mrs. Surratt's mother, was easily located in a country churchyard not far from the Surratt Tavern. It is surprising to learn that the mother survived the daughter by more than a decade and that no indication has ever appeared in printed form with respect to how the mother withstood the grief that events laid at her door.



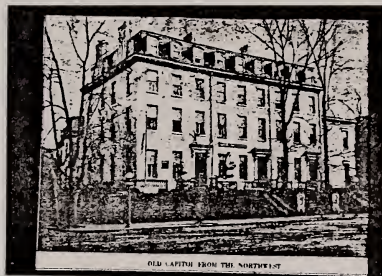
Mount Zion Methodist Churchyard,  
Bel Air, Maryland

Harold C. Goettner of Baltimore was the one who found the gravestone of Mrs. Elijah E. Rogers (1809-1899) not far from "Tudor Hall". Mrs. Rogers was the Booths' neighbor who answered the questions put to her about them by a history-minded Dr. William Stump Forwood of Harford County -- in which Bel Air is located. Dr. Forwood's extensive manuscript has been preserved by the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore.



St. Mary's Catholic Churchyard,  
Anderson, Indiana

Louis J. Weichmann (or Wiechmann), who died on June 5, 1902, was a college mate of John H. Surratt and, later, a boarder at the Surratt house in Washington. "Lou", as he was called, was a brainy, educated, and ingratiating young man whom, according to evidence produced at the 1865 Trial, Mrs. Surratt treated much as if he were her own son. Although he consistently maintained that his testimony regarding Mrs. Surratt and her actions was truthful, he never saw fit to deny John Surratt's accusation that he, Weichmann, was a party to the original plan to kidnap Lincoln.



OLD CAPITOL FROM THE NORTHWEST



HOME OF RICHARD HENRY GARRETT.

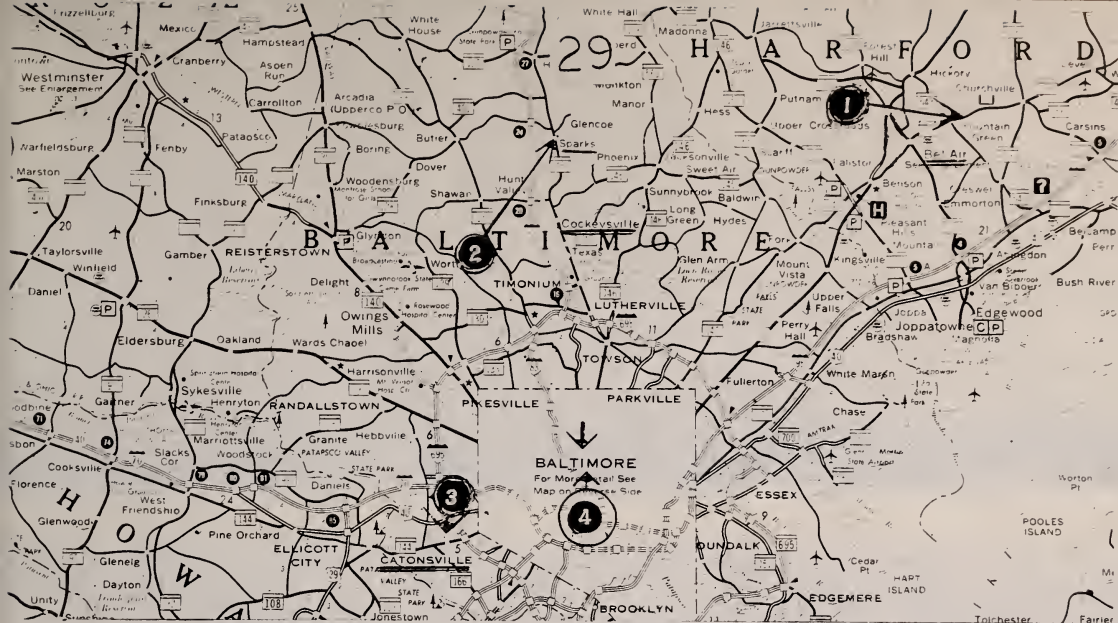
Solely for the purpose of filling in some blank space, the 1926 newspaper photos of the Old Capitol Prison and of the Garrett farmhouse are here reproduced. Mrs. Surratt and innumerable other Confederate sympathizers like Thomas A. Jones and Col. Samuel Cox were incarcerated at the Old Capitol. And John Wilkes Booth breathed his last on the porch near the front door of the Garrett farmhouse.

## APPENDIX

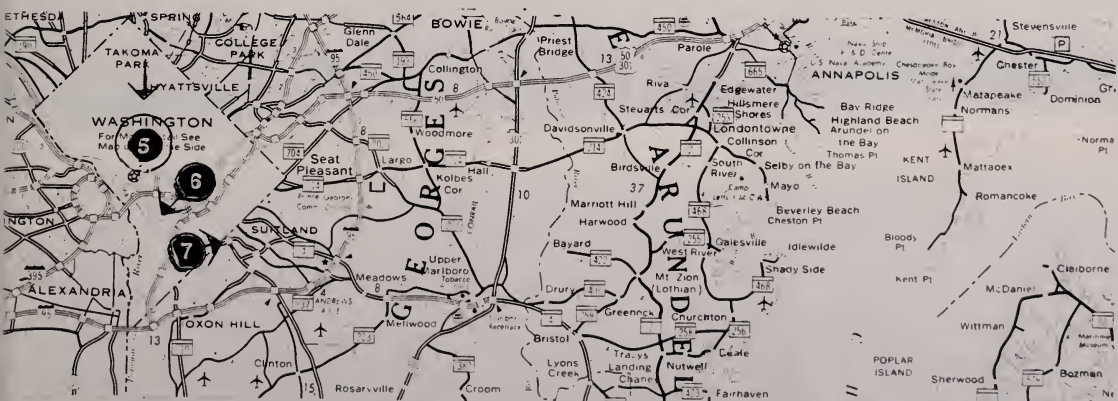
Maps

On the three pages that follow will be found segments taken from a present-day road map of the State of Maryland showing locations mentioned in this booklet. Permission to use the map was obtained from the Maryland Department of Transportation.





1. John Wilkes Booth was born in a log cabin near Bel Air, Md., in 1838. His initial schooling took place in Baltimore cir. 1844-46, and he attended the Bel Air Academy cir. 1846-51.
2. His education included a year (cir. 1853-54) spent at Milton Boys' School run by an elderly Quaker named Lamb, near Cockeysville, Md.
3. At St. Timothy's Hall in Catonsville, Md., cir. 1851-52, Booth's schoolmate was Samuel Bland Arnold.
4. In Baltimore a boy named Michael O'Laughlin lived close by the Booth family on North Exeter Street in houses now gone.  
(John Wilkes Booth, Samuel Bland Arnold, and Michael O'Laughlin are all buried in the same cemetery in Baltimore.)

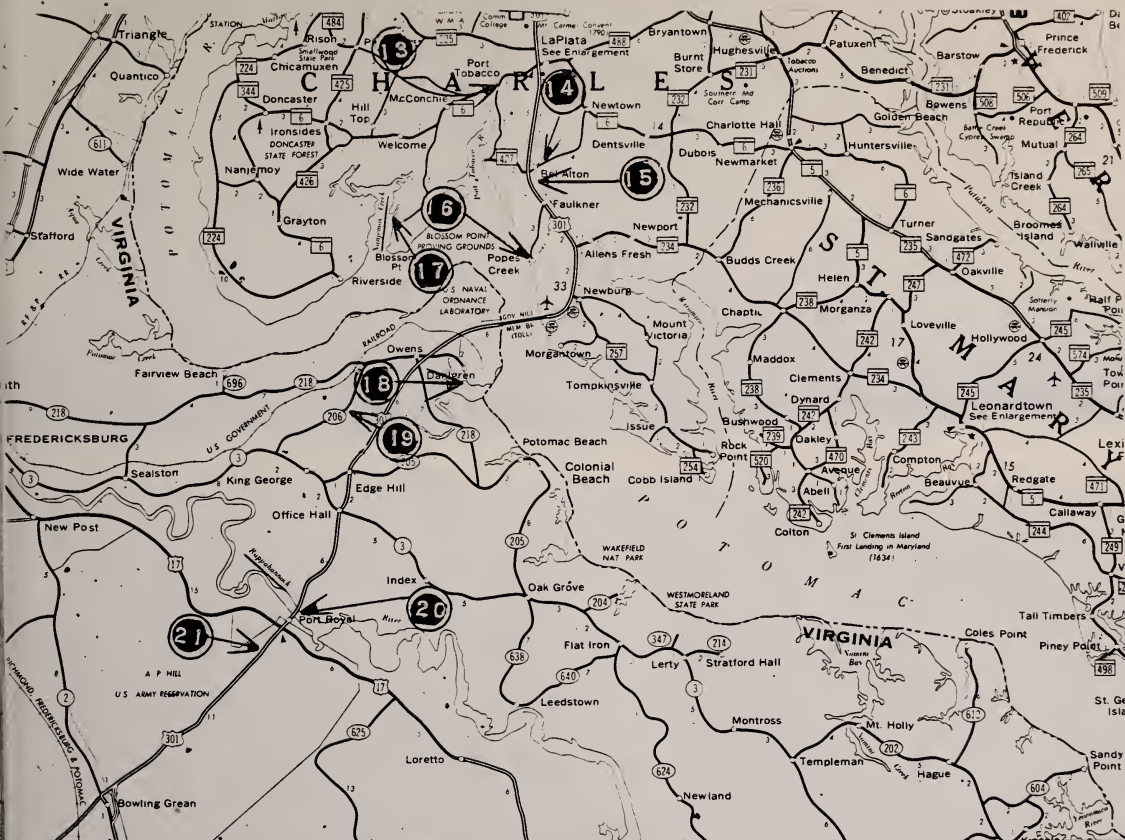


5. Ford's Theatre, the nearby Petersen House, and Mrs. Surratt's boarding house at 604 H Street, Northwest, are all located in downtown Washington.
6. Booth and an associate named David E. Herold should not have been, but they were, permitted to cross the Navy Yard Bridge the night of the assassination.
7. The beginning of the Maryland segment of the Booth Escape Route.



7. The beginning of the Maryland segment of the Booth Escape Route
8. Twelve miles away from Ford's Theatre, the midnight riders paused at the Surratt Tavern in Surrattsville (now Clinton) being run by one John M. Lloyd. There they gulped down some swigs of whiskey, picked up a carbine, and in all likelihood watered their horses.
9. Whether the two horsemen proceeded to Dr. Mudd's via Horsehead, or whether they took a more direct route, is a matter of speculation.
10. Just before dawn on Sat., Apr. 15, the fugitives stopped at the home of Samuel A. Mudd, M.D. -- to have Booth's injured leg attended to.
11. For obvious reasons Booth avoided Bryantown on his flight south, but he had previously been a guest at the Bryantown Tavern that is now serving as a private home.
12. Dr. Mudd is buried in the cemetery of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Bryantown, a few yards away from the spot where he was introduced to Booth in the fall of 1864.
13. Port Tobacco was a busy Confederate spy center throughout the War. George A. ("Port Tobacco") Atzerodt worked there as a carriage painter.





13. Port Tobacco, a Confederate spy center in Maryland.
14. "Rich Hill" was the home an affluent Confederate sympathizer named Col. Samuel Cox
15. Col. Cox and his foster-brother Thomas A. Jones hid, fed, and safeguarded the fugitives for about a week in a thicket not far from "Rich Hill."
16. The two wanted men departed Maryland's shores from below Dent's Meadow in a rowboat headed for Virginia on the other side of the Potomac River.
17. Daylight found the mariners not in Virginia but on the eastern bank of Nanjemoy Creek. Nearby was the house, now gone, of a not unfriendly Col. John J. Hughes.
18. Mrs. Quesenberry furnished assistance to the wayfarers shortly after they touched land near her home on the Virginia shore.
19. At "Cleydael," Dr. Richard Stuart's home, the outlaws were fed with reluctance and refused shelter.
20. Booth and Herold met the 18-year-old Willie Jett on the Port Conway side of a Rappahannock River ferry in Virginia.
21. Booth died from a gunshot wound and Herold was taken prisoner by the Union forces at the Garrett farm early on the morning of April 26, 1865.



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Brennan

August 20, 1979

Mr. John C. Brennan  
513 Main Street  
Laurel, Maryland 20810

Dear Mr. Brennan:

Thank you very much for your intriguing "Pictorial Primer." I've not been much in the Washington area, and to see pictures of these sites is quite a treat for me. Unfortunately, the "Primer" does not qualify as Lincolniana to be listed in our regular "Bibliography" in Lincoln Lore because it is not printed. Nevertheless, I'll see to it that it gets mention in my next "Lincoln Historiography: News and Notes" column, which reviews items of Lincoln interest which don't fit our rules.

Sincerely yours,

Mark E. Neely, Jr.

MEN/jaf

(10) (11) (12)

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study. The results are presented in a series of tables and figures. The first table shows the distribution of the sample by sex and age. The second table shows the distribution of the sample by education level. The third table shows the distribution of the sample by occupation. The fourth table shows the distribution of the sample by income level. The fifth table shows the distribution of the sample by marital status. The sixth table shows the distribution of the sample by religious affiliation. The seventh table shows the distribution of the sample by political affiliation. The eighth table shows the distribution of the sample by ethnic group. The ninth table shows the distribution of the sample by race. The tenth table shows the distribution of the sample by language spoken at home. The eleventh table shows the distribution of the sample by country of birth. The twelfth table shows the distribution of the sample by length of time in the United States. The thirteenth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of immigration. The fourteenth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of arrival in the United States. The fifteenth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of naturalization. The sixteenth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of citizenship. The seventeenth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of voting. The eighteenth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of registration. The nineteenth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of registration. The twentieth table shows the distribution of the sample by year of registration.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion.

6. The sixth part of the report is a bibliography.



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